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Proceedings of Congress.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES OF THE UNITED STATES.

THURSDAY, *April* 21.

MR. MADISON obſerved, that it would be entirely improper to lay any conſiderable duty on the tonnage of the United States; ſtill he imagined a light duty was neceſſary for the purpoſe which had been mentioned. He was of opinion, that a ſtriking diſtinction ought to appear between the veſſels of the United States and thoſe of other nations. He ſaid there was a number of objects to which this duty would be moſt properly applied, and which rendered this tax proper and expedient—ſuch were the ſupport of light-houſes, the erecting hoſpitals for diſabled ſeamen and other things of that ſort.—For theſe purpoſes, a tax on ſhipping was the moſt natural and convenient reſource.

Mr. STURGES (Connecticut) was oppoſed to the duty. He thought it impolitic to do any thing which might diſcourage ſhipbuilding; the duties laid on other articles were moſtly ſo high as to furniſh ſufficient funds for the purpoſes mentioned by the gentlemen.

Mr. SMITH (Maryland) ſaid the duty propoſed was ſo moderate, that its operation would never injure the merchant. In the ſtate of Maryland, the duty on tonnage was far greater than this—they there paid two ſhillings per ton—in other ſtates the tonnage was ſtill higher.

Mr. CLYMER remarked, that the reaſon why ſhips ſhould be taxed for the ſupport of light-houſes, was becauſe the ſubject of the tax was connected with and agreeable to the object to be anſwered by it. If a fund was to be raiſed to inſure houſes from fire, would it not be natural to do it by a tax on buildings? If money was not raiſed in the mode propoſed, it muſt be raiſed by ſome other means which would be inconvenient.

Mr. TUCKER concurred that a ſmall tonnage duty was neceſſary and proper. It had been objected that it would operate as a direct tax on ſhipping. He was of a different opinion. It was in fact, a duty on imports and exports, and was paid by the conſumer.

Mr. FITZSIMONS ſaid, the propoſed duty would little more than defray the expence of light-houſes. In Pennſylvania there had always been a duty for this purpoſe, from 6d. to 7d. per ton. If ſome proviſion was not made in this way, he ſaid, there muſt be a deduction from the ordinary revenue, to anſwer this demand, which could not well be ſpared.

The queſtion was then put on Mr. Partridge's motion, which was negatived.

It was then reſolved, that on all veſſels built within the United States, and owned wholly by citizens thereof, and on all veſſels foreign built, but owned by the citizens of the United States, a duty of ſix cents per ton ſhould be laid.

The next paragraph in the original propoſition, was then read, to wit: On all veſſels belonging wholly to the ſubjects of powers in alliance with the United States, or partly to the ſubjects of thoſe powers and partly to citizens of the United States, ——— per ton.

Mr. GOODHUE propoſed to fill the blanks with ſixty cents, which, according to a calculation he made on a ſhip of 200 tons, would amount to about five per cent. on the freight.

Mr. BOUDINOT propoſed thirty cents.

Mr. GOODHUE ſaid there would be no occaſion for laying a duty on foreign ſhips, were it not that our veſſels were liable to burthens in foreign ports. It was proper therefore, to calculate the duties to be levied in our ports, in ſome degree, according to thoſe burthens. He imagined that thirty cents would not be enough to eſtabliſh that preference in favour of our own ſhips, which was the object of the preſent plan. It would not give us the advantage we were ſeeking for.

Mr. LAWRENCE ſaid it had been juſtly remarked that this tonnage duty was an additional burthen on freight, conſequently it ought to be conſidered whether what we had to ſend abroad would bear that additional burthen. If we had not ſhipping enough of our own, we ſhould be obliged to employ foreigners, conſequently the duty would eventually fall on ourſelves. It was known, he ſaid, that in different parts of the union there was a variety of articles which we were obliged to export, ſuch as rice, tobacco and lumber, and that this exportation required more ſhips than we poſſeſſed. It was neceſſary to look to foreigners, or let the commodities periſh on our hands. He conceived that the articles of exportation would not bear theſe additional burthens in foreign markets. Gentlemen from the ſouthern ſtates mentioned the other day, that the planters had already begun to turn their attention from their ſtaples to other objects, becauſe they could not be profitably exported. If theſe difficulties exiſted now, they would in a greater degree, when the burthens were increaſed. It would operate as a tax on ourſelves, and as a direct tax, becauſe the article muſt pay it. The unavoidable conſequence would be, that foreigners would enhance their freight to an unſupportable degree. If then this expence ſhould prevent or embarraſs exportation, what, ſaid he, would be the conſequence? It would check induſtry of every kind—The farmer would have no encouragement to raiſe more produce than would be neceſſary for his own conſumption.—He concluded, with obſerving that the propoſed duty was much too high.

Mr. HARTLEY agreed with Mr. Lawrence, and propoſed thirty three and one third cents.

Mr. GOODHUE did not wiſh to lay too high a duty, but to obtain the juſt medium. He thought five per cent. was not too much, and that American veſſels could not be properly encouraged with leſs.

Mr. FITZSIMONS obſerved that it had been the policy of all nations to encourage their own ſhipping, and to obtain every maritime advantage over their neighbours. Surely we ought not to be leſs attentive to our national intereſt. By encouraging liberally the navigation of theſe ſtates, the produce of our country would in time be carried to market in American veſſels cheaper than in thoſe of foreigners. To calculate for the preſent moment, and from preſent appearances only, was fallacious. There were, he ſaid, few veſſels in employ which would yield a profit of five per cent. The ſhipping at preſent employed in tranſporting the produce of the United States amounted to about 600,000 tons; of that not more than one third was American property.—The other two thirds were the property of foreigners, and he doubted whether any reſtrictions we could impoſe would in a ſhort time produce a balance in our favour, and procure us the ſuperiority in that point which it was our object to obtain. But if a diſtinguiſhed preference was given by the laws to the ſhipping of this country, merchants would have inducements to increaſe their capitals in navigation, and at length the wiſhed for ſuperiority would be felt—He was ſenſible, that it would be unwiſe, in the outſet to lay ſuch a duty as would deter foreign ſhips from viſiting our ports. If 400,000 tons of foreign ſhipping were employed in carrying our produce, as he had calculated, we ought, he ſaid, to be cautious of oppreſſing them—For thereby we eſſentially injured ourſelves.

Upon a calculation which a gentleman had made, a ſhip of 200 tons would, in making two voyages in a year, pay 200 dollars annually—this tax was too high. If it was agreed to, a dollar a ton at leaſt muſt be impoſed on other ſhips of powers not in alliance with us. He conceived that the gentleman's remark, that a tonnage duty would prevent the exportation of our produce, did not apply; for the moſt valuable and important of our exports could not be obtained from any quarter, and whatever duty was impoſed, thoſe articles muſt be ſupplied from America—tobacco, rice, and lumber could not, he ſaid, be procured in ſufficient quantities in any other part of the world. The Weſt-Indies could not be ſupplied with flour from any country but the United States.

Mr. TUCKER was willing to encourage the ſhipping of this country, but he could not conſent to ſuch a duty as would bear heavy on certain parts of the union, while it would operate as a bounty upon others. He would agree to a ſmall additional duty on foreign ſhips, though he was confident it would be wholly paid by particular ſtates: Some ſtates had more ſhipping than was neceſſary for their own uſe; others who had the moſt bulky articles for exportation had very few ſhips. The burthens would therefore reſt on theſe ſtates, whether they employed American or foreign veſſels; for whatever additional tax was impoſed on foreigners, it would operate as a bounty on American ſhips, by enabling them to raiſe their freight. By the calculation which he made of the tonnage employed by the town of Charleſtown alone, the propoſed duty would amount to 40 or 50,000 dollars a year, not more than two thirds of which would go into the federal treaſury.

Mr. TUCKER further obſerved, that gentleman ought to conſider that there was ſtill another addition to be made to the duty on tonnage, in the caſe of the ſhipping belonging to nations not in alliance with us. If ſixty cents were laid in the preſent inſtance, and a ſtill higher duty upon ſhips of that deſcription, the tax would be inſupportable. He cloſed with moving for twenty cents, which he thought would be an encouragement ſufficiently liberal to the ſhip building of the United States.

Mr. BENSON wiſhed that the committee would take this previous queſtion, whether there ſhould be a diſcrimination between nations who are in alliance with us, and thoſe who are not; to make ſuch a diſcrimination, he confeſſed was not, in his opinion, conſiſtent with thoſe principles of policy which would juſtify ſuch a meaſure. It was true, we were bound by certain treaties and compacts, but he knew not whether they extended to any diſcrimination—He wiſhed for information on this ſubject.

Mr. BURKE was oppoſed to ſo high a duty as 60 cents, as it would be a ſacrifice of the intereſts of ſome of the ſtates. The rice and tobacco of Virginia and Carolina were now lying in the warehouſes—They would be continued there, and the production of thoſe articles would be greatly diminiſhed by ſuch a tax.

Mr. SHERMAN obſerved, that the object of theſe duties was to put American veſſels on a footing of ſuperiority to foreign ones—He feared that object could not be anſwered by large duties, becauſe other powers would encreaſe their burthens on our ſhips in proportion—neither did he ſee the policy of the diſcrimination propoſed between the ſhips of nations in alliance, with thoſe who were not.

Mr. MADISON. I am confident there are good reaſons why we ſhould make a diſcrimination. In the firſt place, it is not perhaps unworthy of conſideration, that the public ſentiment of America is in favour of a diſcrimination—I am ſure that the ſtate from which I came, will not be pleaſed if they ſee the ſame burthens impoſed on their allies, as on other nations.—Do we not know, Sir, that one of the powers in alliance with us, has relaxed her commercial ſyſtem in favour of America, and has in particular, opened a market for the ſale of new ſhips?—A moſt important acquiſition! In France veſſels built within the United States may be ſold, paying only 5 per cent. duty. In the ports of Great-Britain American ſhips cannot be ſold at all; nay, an American ſhip cannot be repaired in Britain, nor a Britiſh ſhip in America. It is true that the policy of France has been more unfriendly to our commerce than we had reaſon to expect. But the American Miniſter at that court has long been ſoliciting a relaxation in this policy, and there is good reaſon to believe that he has made ſome favourable impreſſions. I think theſe are conſiderations which merit attention.——But, Sir, there are others of equal importance; I believe that from artificial and adventitious cauſes, the commerce between the United States and Great-Britain exceeds what may be ſuppoſed its natural boundary. I find on examining the account of three large ſtates, Maſſachuſetts, Virginia and South-Carolina, that the tonnage of powers in alliance with theſe ſtates bears no ſort of proportion to that of Great-Britain. This is a proof that very little direct commerce takes place between us and thoſe countries with whom we have treaties, much leſs indeed than would take place were there none of theſe artificial circumſtances to divert commerce from its natural channel. A ſimilarity of language, a conformity of laws, and other reaſons have ſupported, and will continue to ſupport this deviation; I would wiſh therefore, to give ſome political advantages to thoſe nations, to regain their natural proportion of trade and to transfer it from Great-Britain, who has more than her proportion. In this view of the ſubject, I am induced to believe that it would be good policy to make a diſcrimination. Is it not good policy to hold out ſome inducements for nations who are not in alliance with us, to court that alliance? It has been ſaid, that we ſhall not gain much by ſuch a proceeding; I conſeſs it would not be prudent to make a very great diſtinction, but will any one ſay, that the veſſels of Great-Britain ſhall enjoy greater advantages in our ports than ours enjoy in theirs? In the firſt place, ſome of her ports in the Weſt-Indies, the moſt important and valuable to us which ſhe poſſeſſes, are ſhut againſt us: Again, the American veſſels may enter the ports of Great-Britain with American produce only, yet they muſt go directly to Great-Britain, while Britiſh ſhips may make circuitous voyages and bring into our ports the produce of every nation on the globe. Taking all theſe circumſtances into view, I think, there are ſubſtantial reaſons for making the diſcrimination propoſed.

Mr. LAWRENCE aſked if we had experienced any advantage from thoſe nations with whom we had treaties, which entitle them to a preference. If, ſaid he, we are under obligations to them, I ſhall be one of the laſt to ſay any thing to prevent a diſcharge of thoſe obligations; but as we are not thus bound, I think we ought to conſider our intereſt—nations as well as individuals are guided by this principle alone. If the preference propoſed is againſt our intereſt, we ought not to eſtabliſh it. A gentleman from Virginia has ſtated ſeveral conſiderations to prove that we ought in propriety and good policy to give a preference; and has alſo mentioned, that the public ſentiment of America is in favour of it. I would aſk the gentleman how this ſentiment is to be collected—from the converſation of individuals, or from acts of public bodies? If from individuals, I am not ſo well informed of it as the honourable gentleman may be; but if from acts of public bodies, I believe there is but one ſtate which has made a diſcrimination; I know that the ſtate which I have the honour to repreſent has made none. We conſider that good policy does not warrant it. The gentleman has ſaid, that there has been a relaxation in the policy of ſome of the powers, and that in France we may ſell veſſels built in this country. I believe this is a privilege without a benefit. He has alſo ſuggeſted, that further privileges are expected. Sir, we may expect alterations in our favour, but the probability is that we never ſhall ſee our expectations realized. Some time ago, we had the privilege of exporting oil to that kingdom.

This I know has lately been prohibited. The merchants of this country will purſue their intereſts; they will form connections with thoſe nations which promiſe moſt advantages to them: They will beſt diſcover their own intereſts, and purſue them moſt uniformly; and we ſhould leave them at liberty to purſue them to the beſt advantage. I believe it is unneceſſary for us to interfere, and make a diſcrimination reſpecting foreigners. They ſhould be all on the ſame footing; eſpecially as we are under no obligations, and at liberty to purſue our own intereſts—this being the caſe, we are to aſk ourſelves this queſtion, Whether we are purſuing our own intereſts, by diſcouraging the competition among foreigners for our carrying trade?—If we give any preference, it ſhould be to thoſe nations who will navigate the cheapeſt. I am informed that the Dutch navigate at the cheapeſt rate of any nation; of courſe their ſhips will be employed in carrying our produce; but if they have not enough to ſupply us, we muſt look to other nations, and then, Sir, we muſt ourſelves feel the impoſitions which we lay on them.

Sir, it is alledged, that we have no advantages in Britiſh ports equal to thoſe which they enjoy in ours. But it ought to be remembered, that in the ports of Great-Britain the American veſſels are on the ſame footing as their own. If this is meant for a commercial regulation, as the gentleman from Connecticut has obſerved, then the nations upon whom it bears hard will meet us with the ſame impoſitions on our ſhips.

We can now freely export to Great-Britain the produce of our country. I know that from this ſtate we export lumber, pot-aſh, iron, and other articles to Great-Britain, and that we pay no higher duties than Britiſh ſhips do. But theſe articles imported from other countries pay a much heavier duty. It is not probable that Britain will tax our ſhips in return for the burthens which are propoſed, and thus deprive us of that little ſhare of carrying trade which we already poſſeſs? I believe it is policy to let theſe matters take their own courſe.—We are not obliged to ſhew more favour to one nation than another, and I wiſh we may go upon the general principles of ſelf-intereſt, which operate equally among all mankind. I hope the ſenſe of the committee will be taken on this queſtion, and that they will decide againſt the diſcrimination propoſed.

Mr. MADISON. I am a friend to the great principal of intereſt, and to a free and liberal commerce; and yet, Sir, my idea of this principal lead me to a different opinion from the honourable gentleman juſt up:—I wiſh we were leſs under the neceſſity than I find we are, of ſhackling our trade with duties or reſtrictions of any kind. But, Sir, there are caſes in which it will be impoſſible to avoid following the policy of other nations, to which I feel myſelf as averſe as any man.

I beg leave to remark, in anſwer to one train of ideas which the gentleman has brought forward, that though intereſt ought generally to operate, and will generally regulate itſelf; yet there are caſes in which certain factitious advantages divert labour from its natural courſe, and render it artificial. Does not all our reaſoning on the ſubject of revenue prove the policy of theſe things? Why is it not neceſſary to impoſe reſtraints in ſome caſes, and to give bounties in others? Why is it neceſſary to paſs laws to encourage one kind of labour in preference to another, to turn the ſtream of induſtry from one object to another? Some cauſes or other always preſent themſelves, to render theſe changes uſeful and neceſſary. The policy is well known to all nations. How often it is that other countries beſtow excluſive advantages in trade

to companies of opulent individuals? Sometimes a perfect equality would be fatal to a fair competition; although, in general, I agree that it is otherwise. If there be a competition between two commercial cities, the one poſſeſſed of great wealth, great habits of buſineſs, &c. and the other deſtitute of theſe advantages, it is not poſſible for the latter to rival the former, however favourable its natural ſituation and reſources, and however great its exertions may be—it is not poſſible that it ſhould acquire its due and proportionable ſhare of buſineſs. When I conſider the vaſt quantity of American produce conſumed in Europe, and of European goods imported from England. I am amazed at the diſproportioned ſhare which Great-Britain has in our commerce.

In the trade of South-Carolina is annually employed about 56,977 tons of ſhipping. The proportion which the Dutch and French bear to this is only 2,400, while that of the Britiſh is 19,000.——In Maſſachuſetts the amount of tonnage is about 58,000; 78,000 of which is American, the remainder nearly all Britiſh. In Virginia, for 9 months, the tonnage was 56,000: Of this 26,000 was Britiſh, and 2,000 French and Dutch.

He has been aſked, what evidence we had that the public ſentiment of America was favourable to a diſcrimination? Perhaps, Sir, it would be improper to adduce any evidence but what is found in the tranſactions of public bodies.—From this ſource abundant teſtimony can be drawn. In the ſtate of Virginia, the difference amounts to almoſt double. If I do not miſtake, the tonnage on veſſels of ſtates not in alliance with the United States, is 2 dollar, while that on thoſe who are ſo but half a dollar. There are other diſtinctions, one in favour of French wines and brandy. In Maryland there is alſo a diſcrimination; I believe the difference there is about one third: In Pennſylvania the ſame preference is eſtabliſhed. I do not certainly recollect, but I believe in ſome other ſtates the diſtinctions exiſt. Theſe facts afford a very ſubſtantial proof that a conſiderable part of the United States is in favour of making a diſcrimination in favour of our allies.

(To be Continued in our next.)

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EDINBURGH, December 6.

A FEW days ago, the wife of a journeyman weaver in Paiſley was delivered of three boys, who are all likely to do well.———What is remarkable, the woman has been eight years married, and never had a child before.

LONDON, March 2.

A CURIOUS FACT.

THE mate of the Kitty, Captain Huſton, arrived here from Virginia, informs us, that on Saturday the 20th Sept. 1788, being in lat. 30. 2 N. a paſſenger on board, having his watch in his pocket, went in the head, and loſt it overboard; on the Friday following, being in lat. 26 40. N. they catched three Dolphins, the largeſt of which was 5 feet 4 inches long, 2 feet 6 inches round, and weighed 42 pounds; in the belly of which was found, to the aſtoniſhment of the whole ſhip's crew, the paſſenger's watch. The diſtance run, per log, was 380 miles.

The gentleman who has invented a ſteam engine for working a ſhip in a calm, was introduced laſt week to the Miniſter by Lord Hood, when he fully explained the priciples and utility of his invention. The Board of Admiralty, it is ſaid, have determined to countenance the project.

BOSTON, April 21.

THE Port of Point Petre, Gaudalope, is to be opened the 20th of July, 1789.

Extract of a letter from the Cape of Good Hope, to a gentleman in Salem, December 20.

"A French veſſel arrived here from Breſt, ſpoke two American veſſels, a ſhip called the African, Williams, maſter; and the brig Harlequin, maſter's name unknown; both ſaid to be from Boſton, on a whaling voyage, having taken eight whales and ſaw them go into Saldena Bay, leeward of the Cape. Captains Babcock and Foſter, of Boſton, ſailed from this place about 25 days ſince, for the Iſle of France. Another French veſſel, from the Iſle of France, in 18 days, left there four American veſſels, one from the Continent of India, rather leaky.

NEW-YORK, May 1.

YESTERDAY took place, according to the reſolution of the two houſes of Congreſs, the ceremony of the introduction of his Excellency GEORGE WASHINGTON, to the Preſidency of the United States.

The ſcene was extremely ſolemn and impreſſive; we imagine the public cannot be more ſatisfactorily informed than by an unembelliſhed recital of the events, and a ſimple picture of the figures which compoſed it.

At nine o'clock A. M. the clergy of different denominations aſſembled their congregations in their reſpective places of worſhip, and offered up prayers for the ſafety of the Preſident.

About twelve o'clock the proceſſion moved from the houſe of the Preſident in Cherry ſtreet, through Duck-ſtreet, and Broad-ſtreet, to Federal-Hall, in the following order.

Colonel Lewis, ſupported by two officers,—Captain Stokes, with the troop of Horſe.—Artillery,—Major Van Horne.—Grenadiers, under Capt. Harſin,—German Grenadiers, under Capt. Scriba,—Major Bicker.—The Infantry of the Brigade.—Major Chryſtie.—Sheriff,—The Committee of the Senate.—The PRESIDENT and ſuite—The Committee of the Repreſentatives—The Honourable Mr. Jay, General Knox,—Chancellor Livingſton, and ſeveral other gentlemen of diſtinction,—Civil officers on both ſides,—Then followed a multitude of citizens.

When they came within a ſhort diſtance of the Hall, the troops formed a line on both ſides of the way, and his Excellency paſſing through the ranks, was conducted into the building, and in the Senate Chamber introduced to both houſes of Congreſs—immediately afterwards, accompanied by the two houſes, he went into the gallery fronting Broad-ſtreet, where, in the preſence of an immenſe concourſe of citizens, he took the oath preſcribed by the conſtitution, which was adminiſtered to him by the Hon. R. R. Livingſton, Eſquire, Chancellor of the ſtate of New-York.

Immediately after he had taken the oath, the Chancellor proclaimed him Preſident of the United States. Which was anſwered by the diſcharge of 13 guns, and by loud repeated ſhouts; on this the Preſident bowed to the people, and the air again rang with their acclamations. His Excellency with the two houſes, then retired to the Senate Chamber, where he made the following SPEECH.

Fellow Citizens of the Senate, and of the Houſe of Repreſentatives.

Among the viciſſitudes incident to life, no event could have filled me with greater anxieties, than that of which the notification was tranſmitted by your order, and received on the 14th day of the preſent month. On the one hand, I was ſummoned by my country, whoſe voice I can never hear but with veneration and love, from a retreat which I had choſen with the fondeſt predilection, and in my flattering hopes, with an immutable deciſion, as the aſylum of my declining years; a retreat which was rendered every day more neceſſary as well as more dear to me, by the addition of habit to inclination, and of frequent interruptions in my health to the gradual waſte committed on it by time. On the other hand, the magnitude and difficulty of the truſt to which the voice of my country called me, being ſufficient to awaken in the wiſeſt and moſt experienced of her citizens, a diſtruſtful ſcrutiny into his qualifications, could not but overwhelm with deſpondence, one, who, inheriting inferior endowments from nature, and unpractiſed in the duties of civil adminiſtration, ought to be peculiarly conſcious of his own deficiencies. In this conflict of emotions, all I dare aver, is, that it has been my faithful ſtudy to collect my duty from a juſt appreciation of every circumſtance, by which it might be affected. All I dare hope, is, that if in executing this taſk, I have been too much ſwayed by a grateful remembrance of former inſtances, or by an affectionate ſenſibility to this tranſcendant proof of the confidence of my fellow citizens; and have thence too little conſulted my incapacity as well as diſinclination, for the weighty and untried cares before me; my *error* will be palliated by the motives which miſled me, and its conſequences be judged by my country, with ſome ſhare of the partiality in which they originated.

Such being the impreſſions under which I have, in obedience to the public ſummons, repaired to the preſent ſtation; it would be peculiarly improper to omit in this firſt official act my fervent ſupplications to that Almighty Being who rules over the univerſe; who preſides in the councils of nations; and whoſe providential aids can ſupply every human defect; that His benediction may conſecrate to the liberties and happineſs of the people of the United States, a government inſtituted by themſelves for theſe eſſential purpoſes; and may enable every inſtrument employed in its adminiſtration to execute with ſucceſs the functions allotted to his charge. In tendering this homage to the Great Author of every public and private good, I aſſure myſelf that it expreſſes your ſentiments not leſs than my own; nor thoſe of my fellow citizens at large, leſs than either. No people can be bound to acknowledge and adore the inviſible Hand, which conducts the affairs of men, more than the people of the United States. Every ſtep by which they have advanced to the character of an independent nation, ſeems to have been diſtinguiſhed by ſome token of providential agency. And in the important revolution juſt accompliſhed in the ſyſtem of their united government, the tranquil deliberations, and voluntary conſent of ſo many diſtinct communities, from which the event has reſulted, cannot be compared with the means by which moſt governments have been eſtabliſhed, without ſome return of pious gratitude, along with an humble anticipation of the future bleſſings which the paſt ſeem to preſage. Theſe reflections ariſing out of the preſent criſis, have forced themſelves too ſtrongly on my mind to be ſuppreſſed. You will join with me, I truſt, in thinking, that there are none under the influence of which, the proceedings of a new and free government can more auſpiciouſly commence.

By the article eſtabliſhing the executive department, it is made the duty of the Preſident "to recommend to your conſideration, ſuch meaſures as he ſhall judge neceſſary and expedient." The circumſtances under which I now meet you, will acquit me from entering into that ſubject, farther than to refer to the great conſtitutional charter under which you are aſſembled, and which, in defining your powers, deſignates the objects to which your attention is to be given. It will be more conſiſtent with thoſe circumſtances, and far more congenial with the feelings which actuate me, to ſubſtitute, in place of a recommendation of particular meaſures, the tribute that is due to the talents, the rectitude, and the patriotiſm which adorn the characters ſelected to deviſe and adopt them. In thoſe honourable qualifications, I behold the ſureſt pledges, that as on one ſide no local prejudices, or attachments; no ſeparate views, nor party animoſities, will miſdirect the comprehenſive and equal eye which ought to watch over this great aſſemblage of communities and intereſts; ſo, on another, that the foundations of our national policy will be laid in the pure and immutable principles of private morality; and the pre-eminence of free government, be exemplified by all the attributes which can win the affections of its citizens, and command the reſpect of the world. I dwell on this proſpect with every ſatisfaction which an ardent love for my country can inſpire. Since there is no truth more thoroughly eſtabliſhed, than that there exiſts in the economy and courſe of nature, an indiſſoluable union between virtue and happineſs; between duty and advantage, between the genuine maxims of an honeſt and magnanimous policy, and the ſolid rewards of public proſperity and felicity. Since we ought to be no leſs perſuaded that the propitious ſmiles of Heaven, can never be expected on a nation that diſregards the eternal rules of order and right, which Heaven itſelf has ordained. And ſince the preſervation of the ſacred fire of liberty, and the deſtiny of the republican model of government, are juſtly conſidered as deeply perhaps as finally ſtaked on the experiment entruſted to the hands of the American people.

Beſides the ordinary objects ſubmitted to your care, it will remain with your judgment to decide, how far an exerciſe of the occaſional power delegated by the 5th article of the conſtitution, is rendered expedient at the preſent juncture by the nature of objections which have been urged againſt the ſyſtem, or by the degree of inquietude which has given birth to them.

Inſtead of undertaking particular recommendations on this ſubject, in which I could be guided by no lights derived from official opportunities, I ſhall again give way to my entire confidence in your diſcernment and purſuit of the public good.

For I aſſure myſelf that whilſt you carefully avoid every alteration which might endanger the benefits of an united and effective government, or which ought to await the future leſſon of experience; a reverence for the characteriſtic rights of freemen, and a regard for the public harmony, will ſufficiently influence your deliberations on the queſtion, how far the former can be more impregnably fortified, or the latter be ſafely and advantageouſly promoted.

To the preceding obſervations I have one to add, which will be moſt properly addreſſed to the Houſe of Repreſentatives. It concerns myſelf, and will therefore be as brief as poſſible.

When I was firſt honoured with a call into the ſervice of my country, then on the eve of an arduous ſtruggle for its liberties, the light in which I contemplated my duty required that I ſhould renounce every pecuniary compenſation. From this reſolution I have in no inſtance departed. And being ſtill under the impreſſions which produced it, I muſt decline as inapplicable to myſelf, any ſhare in the perſonal emoluments, which may be indiſpenſably included in a permanent proviſion for the executive department; and muſt accordingly pray, that the pecuniary eſtimates for the ſtation in which I am placed, may, during my continuance in it, be limited to ſuch actual expenditures as the public good may be thought to require.

Having thus imparted to you my ſentiments, as they have been awakened by the occaſion which brings us together---I ſhall take my preſent leave; but not without reſorting once more to the benign Parent of the human race, in humble ſupplication, that ſince He has been pleaſed to favour the American people with opportunities for deliberating in perfect tranquility, and diſpoſitions for deciding with unparalleled unanimity on a form of government, for the ſecurity of their union, and the advancement of their happineſs; ſo His Divine bleſſing may be equally conſpicuous in the enlarged views, the temperate conſultations, and the wiſe meaſures, on which the ſucceſs of this government muſt depend.

GEORGE WASHINGTON.

His Excellency accompanied by the Vice-Preſident, the Speaker of the Houſe of Repreſentatives, and both Houſes of Congreſs, then went to Paul's chapel, where divine ſervice was performed by the Right Reverend Dr. Provoſt, Biſhop of the Epiſcopal Church in this ſtate, and Chaplain to Congreſs.

The religious ſolemnity being ended, the Preſident was eſcorted to his houſe, and the citizens returned to their homes.

In the evening was exhibited, under the direction of Col. Bauman, a very ingenious and ſplendid ſhew of Fireworks; the various kinds of which, want of time will not permit us to particularize. Betwixt the Fort and the Bowling-Green, ſtood conſpicuous, a ſuperb and brilliant tranſparent painting; in the centre of which was the portrait of the Preſident, repreſented under the emblem of Fortitude; on his right hand Juſtice, repreſenting the Senate of the United States; and on his left, Wiſdom, repreſenting the Houſe of Repreſentatives. The arms of the United States, and ſeveral figures, and decorations were painted with great taſte and judgment, in the front of the ſtructure. The Count de Mouſtier's houſe was elegantly illuminated, and a variety of tranſparent paintings were exhibited. His Excellency Don Diego de Gardoqui's houſe alſo diſplayed a great aſſemblage of beautiful figures, executed in the moſt maſterly and ſtriking manner, and which attracted conſiderable attention from the vaſt multitude of citizens aſſembled to view the various ſcenes of the evening.

In this ſketch of the proceedings of the day, we ought not to omit, that Mr Dohrman's ſhip, the North-Carolina, was handſomely dreſſed, and at ſunſet ſhe diſcharged thirteen cannon in honour of the day, and in the evening was brilliantly illuminated.

Nor ought we to be unmindful of the truly beautiful and ſumptuous ſcenery that was diſplayed in the front of the Theatre.

The ceremony of this memorable day, compleated the organization of the Federal Body—Every honeſt man muſt feel a ſingular felicity in contemplating this day.—Good government, the beſt of bleſſings, now commences under favourable auſpices—We beg leave to congratulate our readers on the great event.

SPRINGFIELD, April 15.

Extract of a letter from a perſon in New-Haven, to his friend in this town.

"S I R,

"THE late inhuman and unnatural ſuicide, in this city had excited not only our attention, but likewiſe our pity and deteſtation. The cauſe of this death is unknown. From letters which the deceaſed left behind him but little can be extracted which throws any light upon the matter: In ſome he affirms that the cauſe of his fatal reſolution is unknown, and will be ſo until the reſurrection; in others there is a full manifeſtation of his intention to exhibit to the world a ſpecimen of courage and magnanimity, in facing the greateſt foe; in others he ſeems to expreſs the ſole reaſon of his conduct, intimating that the uſe of cards was the leading cauſe of it. He inveighs againſt gaming, and expreſſes his wiſhes, that if his companions ever attach themſelves to the gambling table, they may have the curſes of Deity ſhowered down upon them in plentiful effuſions.

"He left behind him a will, in which he gave to a young lady twenty-five pounds for a mourning dreſs; and eight dollars for a ſermon which he requeſted might be preached the Sunday ſubſequent to his death. He likewiſe appointed, as bearers, ſome of his moſt intimate friends, for whom he had provided mourning gloves, which he requeſted them to keep during their lives, in remembrance of him. He alſo deſired to be buried in his apparel, and with as much oſtentation as poſſible. A Jury of inquiſition ſat on his body after his death and finally concluded him to be in a ſtate of

insanity, notwithstanding the coolness and premeditation which his letters seem to indicate.

"On the day of his death, he appeared to be somewhat thoughtful, and very unsociable, like a person who has some prospect in his mind which requires deep meditation. He went to one of the stores in town; purchased himself a pistol; went home to his room; pulled off his coat; and stood up before the glass; placed his pistol a little behind his ear, and fired the contents into his brain! the ball went so far through his head, as to be felt on the side opposite that which it entered. In one of his letters he mentions that he had lived long enough, and had for a considerable time waited for a natural death, but as that was not permitted, he should take the liberty to terminate a tedious life himself. He also mentions, that he intended to have terminated his existence six weeks sooner than he really did, but as he could not obtain a pistol for that purpose, he was obliged to defer the matter."

PHILADELPHIA, April 27.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Scotland, to his friend in this city, dated 3d Nov. 1788.

WE have got a mill to go by water, for spinning flax and hemp—and I am informed, that a mechanic here has just invented a Jeanie or hand mill, that will spin flax or hemp:—It can be made of any number of heads or spindles, from forty to one hundred:——A woman and girl will be able to spin twenty spinels of yarn on it, every week. Mills to go by water, have also been erected at Glasgow, Derby, Nottingham, &c. for spinning long wool, commonly called combed wool. The cotton mills, with a little alteration, spin short or uncombed wool. Mills have lately been erected in England for grinding wheat, corn, &c. where little or no warter can be had, to go by steam engines: There is one of those mills, worked by steam engines, that drives thirty-two mill stones These improvements would, certainly be very benificial in a country thinly peopled, and where wages are high. Models of all new and useful improvements in husbandry, if kept at some town in a central part of the State, where all might have access to see them, might tend to accelerate improvement in the cultivation of the ground; this certainly ought to be done at the expence of the state. Brewing of malt liquors, will, I think, be providing the best market for your farmers; and protecting duties, on all articles imported from other countries, will enable your manufactures to proceed, with vigor, spirit and success—There cannot be a more certain way of giving encouragement to agriculture, than by providing a sure, constant and steady market, for the produce of the earth: And, undoubtedly manufactures at home, in this view, are a more sure and steady market, than any foreign nation, who may cut of your market with them all at once. It behoves you, therefore, to ENCOURAGE MANUFACTURES; and the government ought, certainly, to lay on heavy duties, and to give bounties upon your Home manufactures—But I hope your new government will rectify all these things."

May 5. Friday last the house of Representatives of the United States, the following Resolution was proposed by Mr. Madison, and unanimously agreed to by that honorable body, viz.

Resolved, That it is the opinion of this committee, that an address to the President ought to be prepared, expressing the congratulations of the House of Representatives on the distinguished proof given him of the affection and confidence of his fellow citizens, by the unanimous suffrage which has appointed him to the high station which he fills; the approbation felt by the House of the Patriotic sentiments and enlightened policy recommended by his speech, and assuring him of their disposition to concur in giving effect to every measure which may tend to secure the liberties, promote the harmony, and advance the happiness and prosperity of their country.

And Mr. Madison, Mr. Clymer, Mr. Sherman, Mr. Gale and Mr. Benson were appointed to prepare the address.

RICHMOND, May 14.

WE cannot but congratulate our readers on the fair prospect of Patowmack, becoming soon the common channel of conveyance for the produce of the fertile country through which it runs. The water carriage is already so far established, that five waggons are kept constantly plying between waters's branch, the common landing, of George-Town. Colonel Darlk's boat last week, brought down a load of 262 barrels of flour from Shepherds-Town, in Virginia, and passed Shanandoah and Seneca Falls, with safety and ease. The expence of carriage is considerably lessened, from 8s. 4d. and 10s. to 5s. per barrel from Washington—and the boatmen are very active in soliciting employ.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in St. Croix, dated April 5.

"Times are very dull here. There has been no rain these six months past. The canes are burnt up, and stock dying for want of water. Three or four gallons of water command a most extravagant price."

Arrivals in James river. The Blandford, Troup, and the Jeanie, Simpson from Glasgow: The Active, Powell, Liverpool. The Mary, Machie, from London.

The Thornton, Captain Smith, from London, belonging to Messrs. Donald and Burton, is arrived in York river, after a passage of seven weeks.

A list of DELEGATES since our last.

Accomack. Edmund Custis and Thomas Custis, Esquires. Northampton. John Stringer and Henry Guy, Esquires.

ARRIVALS AT NORFOLK.

Ship Harriet, Hastier, Bristol.
Brig Glasgow, Gemmitt, Maryland.
Ben, Kelsick, Rotterdam.
Schooner Swift, Payne, North Carolina.
Speedwell, Mydgeth, North-Carolina.
Sloop Polly, Morris, Maryland.

CLEARANCES.

Brig Polly, Warren, L'Orient.
Kingston Terbert, Grenada.
Schooner Industry, Simpson, Baltimore.
Sloop Nancy Ventus, New-York.
Sally, Walker, Baltimore.
Polly, Batty, Philadelphia.
Rebecca & Ann, Brown, Martinique.
Two Sisters, Pagan, Barbadoes.

From Mr. LINDSAY's *Hotel Diary.*

MAY 2.

The Ship Charlotte, from London, David Roberts, Master which was driven ashore off Cape Charles some time ago in a severe gale of wind, is got into Hampton-Road.

The Ship Harriet. Captain Hastier, is arrived from Bristol after a passage of seven weeks, and brings a confirmation of his Brittannic Majesty's perfect recovery.

The ABC. Captain Frankford. is arrived at London.

Warrington & Keene,

Have imported by the BOWMAN, and the late vessels from LONDON &c an extensive SPRING & SUMMER ASSORTMENT of

GOODS,

Which they will dispose of by package, piece, or retail They have also a great variety of

EAST INDIA

Chintz, Ginghams, Hummums (or long cloths) striped and plain Dimitys, book, jaconet, and striped Muslins, Persians, Silk Handkerchiefs, &c and

FINE HYSON TEA.

Musical instruments, sets of strings, and books of Music, for do

A fresh supply of LAW BOOKS.

All sorts of fishing tackle, and two good seines 35 fathom long and 12 feet deep in the middle. Three elegant cart-metal window balconies, with a compleat set of window frames, and oak sashes to suit do.

Which will be sold on very reasonable terms for CASH, TOBACCO, GINSANG, and PUBLIC SECURITIES, at their current value.

RICHMOND, May 12, 1789.

MAY 5, 1789.

I AM desired by Col. CORBIN, to request it as a favour, that all persons who may from hence forward have any business to transact with him, will be pleased to make their application to his son John Tayloe Corbin, or in his absence, to either of his sons who may chance to be with him at Laneville. His extreme indisposition having rendered it impossible for him to attend to any business himself.

FRANCIS CORBIN.

RICHMOND, May 12, 1789.

THE Subscriber informs the public, he at present occupies a house convenient to the North end of the Capitol, where he purposes to accommodate gentlemen as usual: He intends also keeping a COFFEE-ROOM.—And requests all persons indebted to him to be speedy in payment, that he may be enabled to adjust expeditiously all claims against himself.

And has for Sale a valuable

NEGRO WOMAN

capable of any kind of house business, particularly as a Sempstress, with two female children: A variety of useful furniture; a number of good beds, &c. &c. for cash, or credit, as may be agreed on by application to

ROBERT ANDERSON.

☞ *Half the amount of the remaining Registered Warrants will be discharged on application at the Treasury.*

J. AMBLER, Treasurer.

Treasury Office, May 2, 1789.

WILLIAMSBURG, May 9, 1789.

COMMITTED to the jail of this city, as a Runaway, a young negro man, who says his name is WILL, and is very black, and that he belongs to BRUIER HOLLADY, in Barraw's neck, Nansemond county. His master is desired to come, prove his property, pay charges, and take him away.

JOHN CRUMP, Jailor.

TAKEN up about two miles from the Manakintown Ferry, Goochland county, a chestnut sorrel MARE, about nine or ten years old; four feet nine inches high, no brand perceivable, hanging mane and switch tail, few white hairs in her forehead, saddle spots on her back, the left hind foot appears to have been hurt (by what is called sidelining) and has some white hairs on it; her left fore leg has a scar, paces, trots, and gallops. Appraised to twelve pounds

(‖) WILLIAM UTLEY.

TAKEN up within two miles of the Manakin-town Ferry, in Goochland county, a brindle COW, about three years old, with a white face, she has a crop in each ear and a slit in the right, some white on the right side of her hind leg, the left hind foot white just above the hoof, and a white tail, Appraised to fifty shillings.

(‖) JOSIAH UTLEY.

☞ *Notice is hereby given to the* CLERKS *of the several District Courts, that the papers in the suits instituted in the General Court are now allotted to the districts to which they belong, and ready to be delivered.*

J. BROWN.

Richmond, May 13, 1789.

SERAFINO FORMICOLA,

Respectfully informs the Public, that he has removed to the

EAGLE TAVERN

Lately occupied by Mr. ROBERT ANDERSON.

RICHMOND, May 4, 1789.

THE Subscriber will sell a valuable PLANTATION lying in Chesterfield, on both sides of Falling Creek, within 8 miles of Richmond and Manchester, containing about 400 acres, esteemed by judges to be the best Land on the creek for its fertility and growth; their is ground cleared sufficient to work 8 or 10 hands to advantage, a considerable part of which is fresh.

THERE is on this Land a valuable Mill seat, and a saw mill might be erected at little expence, on account of the straitness of the dam. A farther discription is thought unnecessary, as 'tis presumed any person inclined to purchase, will view the same. The terms made known by the subscriber who resides on the premises.

SAMUEL SCHERER.

To be Sold,

By public auction, on Tuesday the 16th of June, before the Raleigh tavern (Williamsburg)

A Tract of LAND,

CONTAINING 200 ACRES,

Belonging to the estate of WILLIAM ROWSAY, dec. it lies upon York river, about six miles below the city of Williamsburg, joining the lands of Dr William Pasteur, on the mouth of King's creek. It is a most beautiful and healthy situation, and commands an excellent prospect of the river. There is also a fine spring of choice water, and as good a landing as any on the creek, within two or three hundred yards of the house; the best of fish, oysters, wildfowl, &c. may be taken at a very small distance from the house. One third at least of the land is well timbered with oak and hickory, and great part of the other abounds in large pine, which is well calculated for rails. This tract has greatly the advantage of many others as it is easily inclosed by having a great part of it bounded by a navigable creek, which affords a sufficient quantity of good marsh; the range for stock is equal to any in that part of the country. The terms will be made known on the day of sale, by

THE ADMINISTRATORS.

Williamsburg, May 2, 1789.

To be Sold,

To the highest bidder, for ready money, the following tracts of land, or so much thereof as will be sufficient to pay the taxes due thereon for the year 1786. The sale to begin on the lands of Josiah Sumner, the 12th of June next, and continue from day to day until all are sold.

JOSIAH SUMNER 600 acres, Richard Alderman 86, William Brinkley 112, Edward Baker 300, Elisha Baker 100, Edward Baker, jun. 50, Micajah Brinkley 100, James Beasely 100, John Brinkley, Caroline, 100, Betty Best 100, Susannah Cross 100, James Cross 40, Mary Cross 100, Phillip Clark 180, John Cobb 150, David Copeland 1 lott, Eliza. Dukes 200, Thomas Gray 70, Thomas Gilchrist 200, Joshua Gay 70, Samuel Godwin 229, Eliza. Howell 86, Henry Holland of Henry 205, John Harrell of Lewis 50, Margaret Hall 76, Sarah Harrell 185, Rebaccah Howell 200 William Howell 150, John Harrell 150, Obadiah Johnson 100, Demsey Jones 50, Henry Jinkins 180, Isaac Lofleter 50, Joseph Milner 250, Thomas Newton 1 lott, Nicholas Nuney 1 lotts, William Oadam 30, David Parker 250, Moses Parker 400, James Purvis 200 Christopher Roberts 230, Mary Richards 100, Drury Rogers 200, Mary Russell 100, James Rawls 449, Uriah Rawls 95, Levin Rawls 100, William Red 200, David Rogers 250, James Knight 200, Eliza. Lewis 110, Jacob Lawrence 190, William Sanders 100, James Stallings 225, Pharaby Skeets 100, William Stakes 75, Benjamin Tarlington 117, Rebeccah Vaughn 180, William Vaughn 150, William Whitlock 311 and 110, John Webb 300, John Wood 131, Sarah Winban 200, Ivey Whitfield 150, John Whitfield 180, James Wiggins 100, John Wilson 1 lott, Jacob Branton 137, Moses Lassetor 200, William Trevathan 60, Demsey Baker 50, James Rabey 160, Charles Harrison 357, William Hefleton 52, John Whimmer 30, William Glover 409.

THOMAS ADAMS, D. S.

Nansemond, May 1, 1789.

TAKEN up on the south fork of Little Otter (Bedford county) a pied white and red STEER, about two years old last spring, marked with a crop and slit in the left ear. Appraised to 24s.

JAMES EDGAR.

POET's CORNER.

The QUEEN of the MAY.

Sung by Mr. Vernon at Vauxhall, and ſet to Muſic by Mr. Fiſher.

Suppoſed to be written by Mr. Thomſon.

THE hedges were green, and the roſes were blown,
The laſſes were making of hay,
When William was wed, and the ſtocking was thrown,
To Moll, the Queen of the May.
The village aſſembled, the joys to prefer;
The Bells were all merrily rung;
The ſwains envy'd him, and the maids envy'd her,
For this couple was charming and young,
Would folks about court only chooſe from the heart,
In wedlock ſome charms would be ſtill;
'Till death ſhot his arrow, they never would part,
Were they loving like Molly and Will.
A couple ſo pure, ſince the days of old Cain,
In conjugal ſheets ne'er were laid?
The virgins all ſigh'd to poſſeſs the young ſwain,
And the ſwains to poſſeſs the young maid.

A SONATA,

Sung by a number of young Girls, dreſſed in white and decked with Wreaths and Chaplets of Flowers, holding Baſkets of Flowers in their Hands, as General WASHINGTON paſſed under the Triumphal Arch raiſed on the Bridge at Trenton, April 21, 1789.

WELCOME, mighty Chief? once more,
Welcome to this grateful Shore:
Now no mercenary foe
Aims again the fatal Blow—
Aims at Thee the fatal Blow.

Virgins fair, and Matrons grave,
Thoſe Thy conquering Arms did ſave,
Build for Thee triumphal Bowers.
Strew, ye Fair, His way with Flowers—*
Strew your Hero's Way with Flowers.

* As they ſung theſe Lines they ſtrewed the Flowers before the General, who halted until the Sonata was finiſhed.

The General being preſented with a copy of the Sonata, was pleaſed to addreſs the following Card to the Ladies.

To the Ladies of Trenton, who were aſſembled on the 21ſt day of April, 1789, at the Triumphal Arch, erected by them on the Bridge, which extends acroſs the Aſſanpinck Creek.

GENERAL WASHINGTON cannot leave this place without expreſſing his acknowledgments to the Matrons and Young Ladies, who received him in ſo novel and grateful a manner at the Triumphal Arch in Trenton, for the exquiſite ſenſations he experienced in that affecting moment. The aſtoniſhing contraſt between his former and actual ſituation at the ſame ſpot—the elegant taſte with which it was adorned for the preſent occaſion—and the innocent appearance of the *white robed* CHOIR, who met him with the gratulatory Song; have made ſuch an impreſſion on his remembrance, as, he aſſures them, will never be effaced.

TRENTON, April 21, 1789.

By virtue of a Deed of Truſt, made to the Subſcribers by the late GENERAL THOMAS NELSON, *will be Sold on the premiſes, on the 10th day of June next,*

A TRACT of LAND, known by the name of Bullfield, lying on Pamunkey river, in the county of Hanover, and containing 1500 acres, ſix hundred of which are fine low grounds, and the high land well ſtocked with timber proper for plantation uſe. There is on the land a dwelling houſe, which with ſome repair may be made good.

Purſuant to the above recited Deed, will be ſold alſo, at the Red Houſe in the county of Prince William, on the 20th day of June next, a tract of LAND lying in the ſaid county and in the county of Loudon, containing 7000 acres. This land is under a leaſe for the term of 24 years from the firſt of January, 1788, and produces a nett rent of 75000 lbs. tobacco—This tract will be ſold all together, or laid off in lots, as may beſt ſuit the purchaſers; one third of the purchaſe money muſt be paid on the day's of ſale, and the remainder in two annual payments; the purchaſer or purchaſers giving bond, with ſecurity to be approved of by the ſubſcribers, and to bear intereſt from the date if not punctually paid.

NATHANIEL BURWELL.
FRANCIS WILLIS, jun.
WILLIAM NELSON, jun.
THOMAS NELSON, jun.

To be Sold on long Credit, at King William Court next.

A FLATT juſt rebuilt, burthen 25 hhds. with her tackle and apparel, as ſhe now lies at Bowles's landing on Pamunkey. Captain Vivion Minor will attend the ſale.

MALCOLM HART.

MAY 6, 1789.

To be Sold,

On Friday the 22d of May, at the dwelling houſe of Mr. John Dixon, dec. late of Glouceſter county,

THE NEGROES,

STOCKS, HOUSEHOLD GOODS, &c.

Belonging to the ſaid John Dixon.

In payment will be received caſh, tobacco, or ſuch public ſecurities as will pay the arrearage of the tax for 1784. It is requeſted that the creditors of ſaid Dixon will as ſpeedily as poſſible let their claims be known to

THOMAS DIXON, } Ex'ors.
JOHN PEYTON, }

APRIL 24, 1789.

☞ The creditors of the late General NELSON, are earneſtly requeſted to meet either in perſon or by their agents, at the Raleigh in the city of Williamſburg on Monday the firſt day of June, if fair, if not, the firſt fair day. The truſtees hope that all demands againſt the General's eſtate will be made known on that day, and ſome general plan may be agreed upon to diſcharge them as ſoon as poſſible.

NATHANIEL BURWELL.
FRANCIS WILLIS, Jun.
WILLIAM NELSON, Jun.
THOMAS NELSON,

YORK-TOWN, April 27, 1789.

THE partners of Meſſrs. PLEASANTS, SHORE, and Company are requeſted to attend a meeting of that concern on Friday the fifteenth day of May next at the Eagle Tavern in this city, by eleven o'clock in the forenoon to deliberate on matters of very great importance

RICHMOND, April 23, 1789.

ALL perſons indebted to the eſtate of HUMPHREY HARWOOD, dec. are requeſted to call and ſettle their accounts; and thoſe who have legal claims againſt the ſaid eſtate, will be ſo obliging as to make them known as ſoon as poſſible, to

WILLIAM HARWOOD, jun. Ex'or.

WILLIAMSBURG, April 21, 1789.

Notice is hereby given

☞ THAT a petition will be preſented to the next Aſſembly for permiſſion to build a good and ſubſtantial bridge with ſtone piers over JAMES RIVER from the land joining the city of Richmond, to that of Manchester.

April 29, 1789.

FOR SALE,

WEST INDIA RUM in hogſheads
COUNTRY do. in do. and barrels.
PEACH and APPLE BRANDY in barrels.
MOLASSES in hogſheads.
BAR IRON flat and ſquare.
SOAP and MOULD CANDLES in boxes.
CHOCOLATE in boxes
HOLLAND GIN in caſes.
PORK in barrels, HOGS LARD in do.
LOAF SUGAR in barrels.
FINE and COARSE mens ſhoes.
JERSEY CHEESE.
NORTHWARD POTATOES fit for ſeed.
SALT PETERED HAMS, very fine.
¼ and ½ inch CYPRESS SHINGLES.
TAR in barrels, &c. &c.

At Rocket's-Landing by

JOHN HAGUE, & Co

Who take this method of informing their friends and the public in general they have good lumber houſes for the ſtorage of merchandiſe—alſo a convenient lumber yard for the reception of lumber. They continue to receive goods to ſell on commiſſion as uſual. One penny per package will be demanded for all goods taken of, or landed on their warves as cuſtomary.

RICHMOND, April 21, 1789.

POWHATAN COUNTY, April 26, 1789.

RUN away from the ſubſcribers plantation in Amelia, ſome time in Auguſt laſt, a ſhort, ſtout made, crooked kneed negro man, named ADAM, about 35 years of age. He was born in the eſtate of a Mr Dudley of King & Queen, and ſold when young to Col. William Archer, dec. of Amelia, in whoſe poſſeſſion he continued till lately. And as he has never been heard of in that or this neighbourhood ſince he ran off, it is probable he is gone to King & Queen, where I am informed he has relations. I will ſufficiently reward any perſon that will deliver him to me, or that will ſecure him in any jail and give me information thereof.

W. BENTLEY.

HISELIER & COOK,

TIN PLATE WORKERS,

TAKES this method of informing the public that they carry on their buſineſs in all its various branches, and having procured the beſt materials, expect they will be enabled to give general ſatisfaction. They have now on hand a great variety of TIN WARE which they diſpoſe of on very reaſonable terms for caſh.—Country ſhop-keepers and others may be ſupplied on the ſhorteſt notice, and a conſiderable allowance made for the quantity taken.

☞ A journeyman will meet with good wages by applying immediately.

⁂ Wanted as apprentices to the above buſineſs, two boys of the age of 14

RICHMOND, May 6, 1789.

THE Copartnerſhip of M'Kechnie & STORY being diſſolved on the 1ſt of April laſt by mutual conſent All perſons indebted are deſired to make immediate payment; and thoſe who have any demands to call and receive what is due them.

Samuel C. Story intends to leave this ſtate in the month of June.

WILLIAM M'KECHNIE.
SAMUEL C. STORY.

RICHMOND, May 5, 1789.

WILLIAM M'KECHNIE,

RETURNS his ſincere thanks to his friends and cuſtomers for the encouragement he has already had, and begs leave to inform them, that the buſineſs will be carried on under the firm of

M'KECHNIE & BUCKIUS.

THEY intend ſoon to have a neat and general aſſortment of Sadlery materials, which they make up and ſell on the moſt reaſonable terms.

Where may be had

All ſorts of ſadlery and ſhoe leather, wholeſale and retail; Coach-makers may be ſupplied with covering hides and harneſs leather.

BROAD VIRGINIA HOES.

There remains a few caſks on hand, the temper and ſteeling of which is warranted; caſh, tobacco, or ſuperfine flour will be received in payment, at the caſh price.

M'KECHNIE & BUCKIUS.

RICHMOND, May 5, 1789.

VIRGINIA, to wit:

At a High Court of Chancery held at the CAPITOL, in Richmond, the 9th day of March, 1789.

PATRICK HENRY, Plaintiff.

against

——— INNIS, widow of ROBERT INNIS, deceaſed, ROBERT INNIS, JAMES INNIS, & HARRY INNIS, children and Deviſees of the ſaid ROBERT INNIS, deceaſed, } Defendants.

THE defendant HARRY INNIS, not having entered his appearance and given ſecurity according to the act of Aſſembly and the rules of this Court, and it appearing to the ſatisfaction of the Court, that he is not an inhabitant of this country; on the motion of the Plaintiff by his Counſel, It is ordered, that the ſaid defendant do appear here on the firſt day of the next court, and anſwer the bill of the Plaintiff, and that a copy of this order be forthwith inſerted in the Virginia Gazette for two months ſucceſſively, and publiſhed at ſome church of the pariſh of ———, in the county of Bedford, on ſome Sunday immediately after divine ſervice, and at the front door of the CAPITOL in the city of Richmond.

PETER TINSLEY, C. H. C. C.

County Court CLERKS, MERCHANTS, SHERIFFS, NAVAL OFFICERS,

And others may be furniſhed with any of the undermentioned BLANKS, AT THE SHORTEST NOTICE, *By the* PRINTER, *hereof, viz.*

COUNTY COURT.

PETITION & SUMMONS.
SUBPOENAS.
WRITS.
ATTACHMENTS.
EXECUTIONS.
EXECUTORS BONDS.
ADMINISTRATORS ditto.
ORPHANS ditto.

SHERIFFS.

EXECUTIONS BONDS, of four kinds.
APPEARANCE ditto.
PRISON BOUND ditto.

MERCHANTS.

COMMON BONDS.
NOTES of HAND.
BILLS of EXCHANGE.
BILLS of LADING.
BILLS of SALE.
DEEDS of TRUST.
POWER of ATTORNEY's.
SEAMAN's ARTICLES.
INDENTURES.
DUTY BONDS.
CLEARANCES.
PERMITS, &c.

Declarations for Lawyers,

OF VARIOUS FORMS.